

RUSSIA LOST 11,000 MEN IN BIG NAVAL BATTLE WITH JAPS

Rear-Admiral Voelkersam Killed in Conning Tower of His Ship While Fighting Raged—Bodies of Many Are Being Washed Ashore.

TOKIO, June 1.—Rough estimates made of the Russian losses in the battle fought in the Sea of Japan, exclusive of nearly 4,000 prisoners, vary from 7,000 to 8,000. It is feared that the majority perished. Calculating on the complements of the sunken and captured ships at upwards of 10,000, 7,000 men remain unaccounted for. It is possible that the ships which escaped rescued some of the members of the crews of the less fortunate ships. Many bodies have been washed ashore on the islands and on the shores of the neighboring coasts near the scene of the battle. TOKIO, June 1, 11 P. M.—Rear-Admiral Voelkersam, who was commander of the battle-ship squadron of the Russian fleet, was, it was announced today, killed the first day of the battle, May 27, in the conning tower of his flagship, the battle-ship Oslabla, one of the vessels sunk by the Japanese.

ROJESTVENSKY, HERO, IS DYING

(Continued from First Page.)

after being in the general engagement during the daytime, were still further damaged by torpedoes during attacks by night, and were eventually completely disabled. They drifted into the vicinity of Tsu Islands, where they were discovered on Sunday morning (May 28) by the auxiliary cruisers Shilano, Yawata, Tainan and Sado, which were about to capture them, but they all sank. "The crews of our auxiliary cruisers rescued 915 of the crew of the sunken Russian ships. "The battleship Navarin was torpedoed four times after sundown on Saturday, May 27, and sunk. The survivors of the Navarin's crew confirm the story of her destruction. "The cruiser Nittaka and Otawa discovered the Russian cruiser Svetlana at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning in the vicinity of Chappyan Bay and immediately attacked and sunk her. The commander of the Nittaka reports the fact. "It is suspected that the Russian cruisers Almas and Aurora were sunk by torpedoes on the night of May 27.

ZHEMCHUG MAY BE LOST.

"The former report includes the statement that the Russian cruiser Zhemchug was sunk. As yet this remains unconfirmed, and the cruiser's name has been excluded from the revised list of Russian vessels destroyed. "Judging from this and former reports, the enemy's main strength, consisting of eight battle-ships destroyed or captured, three armored cruisers and three coast-defense ships destroyed or captured, with the second-class cruisers and other vessels destroyed, the enemy's fighting power is thus annihilated. "Later reports show that during the night of May 27 our torpedo-boats numbered 34, 35 and 69 were sunk by the enemy's fire. Comrades rescued the majority of their crews. "Besides the above there was no damage worth reporting. No warships nor destroyer suffered any loss of fighting or navigating power. "We anticipated a heavy loss of life, but find that our casualties were comparatively slight. They do not exceed 800 killed and wounded. The casualty reports will be rendered as speedily as possible in order to reassure families and friends. "Nearly the whole strength of both combatants met in battle, and the area of fighting was very wide. "The first day proved foggy, and even without the smoke and fumes resulting from the battle it was impossible to see five miles. "Consequently, during the day it was impossible to locate or observe all the ships under my command. Moreover, the fighting having lasted two days and the ships of my command being scattered for the purpose of chasing and attacking the enemy, some having received special orders after the battle, it is impossible to collect and frame any detailed report covering the whole battle at the same time."

DISASTER UNEQUALLED IN HISTORY. Admiral Togo's supplementary report, which has reached the Navy Department, makes the Russian defeat a staggering disaster unequalled in naval history. Practically every fighting ship of a once splendid fleet was either sunk or captured, representing a loss of tonnage exceeding 150,000. The remaining units of the fleet, consisting largely of auxiliaries and transports, have been dispersed, some going to Vladivostok, others to the China coast. Admiral Rojestvensky, gravely wounded, occupies a cot in a Japanese hospital, a prisoner of war. Rojestvensky's injuries consist of a wound on the forehead, a slight outer fracture of the skull and other slight wounds. Before the combat a partial victory, with operations around Vladivostok during the summer, was generally expected. No one dreamed of annihilation at the first meeting. Later reports indicate that the fighting was of the most desperate nature. On Saturday and Sunday there were persistent torpedo attacks, following heavy gun fighting.

First Shot Fired by Suvaroff. TOKIO, May 31.—Wednesday, 9.30 P. M., delayed in transmission.—A number of wounded Japanese sailors have arrived at the hospital at Matsuura Navy-Yard. They describe the battle between the Japanese and Russian fleet as follows: "At dawn Saturday our squadron left its rendezvous and advanced through the Tsushima Channel. At 2.08 in the afternoon we sighted the Russian fleet. Gradually closing in, we found the Kniaz Suvaroff leading the line, with the Borodino, the Alexander III, the Orel, the Oslabla and the Navarin following in the order named. The Nisokol I brought up the rear. "Parallel to this line we observed five cruisers. After them came the special ships and torpedo boat destroyers.

Rojestvensky on His Flagship.



"We counted thirty-two Russian ships in all. "Our fleet, with the battle-ship Mikasa leading, proceeded towards the Russians in vertical line formation. The Suvaroff opened fire first and then suddenly turned, reversing her course. Almost simultaneously the Mikasa opened fire with her big guns and thus the curtain rose on the great sea battle. "The hostile fleets gradually closed in toward each other, exchanging a vigorous fire. The cruiser Azama approached within three thousand metres of the Russian fleet and carefully observed its action."

RUSSIAN LINE DISORDERED. "After a short but fierce fight the Admiral Oushakoff's deck was observed to be ablaze, and the ship left line. By 4.30 in the afternoon the Russian line was disordered and its fire slackened. "The Borodino and Kamchatka had been disabled and soon sank. The Borodino continued to fire bravely until the ship was submerged. "The Japanese fleet continued to maintain enveloping positions from sundown until dawn. "Sunday morning opened misty, but the weather soon cleared and the search for the remnants of the Russian fleet was begun. Five Russian ships were discovered in the vicinity of Liancourt Island, and they were immediately surrounded. One, supposed to be the Izumrud, escaped at full speed. "The remaining four offered no resistance and hoisted the Japanese flag over the Russian colors, apparently offering to surrender. Capt. Yoshino, commanding the Asama, started in a small boat to ascertain the real intentions of the Russians, when Admiral Nebogatoff lowered a boat and came on board the Asama, where he formally surrendered. "The prisoners were distributed among the Japanese ships and prize crews were selected to take possession of the captured vessels."

WENT IN PURSUIT. "About this time we received a message saying that a portion of our squadron was hotly engaging the remaining Russian ships. The Asama hastened to the scene of the combat and found the Russian cruiser Dmitri Donaskoi vigorously resisting the Japanese attack. "The Donaskoi attempted to escape and we pursued until after sundown, resuming torpedo attacks at nightfall. "On Monday morning the search was resumed by a portion of the Japanese squadron, and it was learned that the Donaskoi had been beached on Ullouon Island. We were ordered to bring the Orel to Matsuura. "On the way the captain of the Orel died of wounds received during the battle. "While we were proceeding we were advised of the capture of Rojestvensky, and our men were greatly cheered by the news."

Cruiser Izumrud Escaped Japs ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—The Russian cruiser Izumrud has arrived at Vladivostok. According to the latest Japanese reports of the Izumrud she was one of five Russian vessels surrounded by the Japanese May 28 near Liancourt Rocks, northeast of Oki Islands, and fled while the other four vessels (the battle-ships Nicholas I. and Orel and the coast-defense ships Admiral Senavine and General Admiral Apraksin) surrendered. Advice brought by the Izumrud have not yet been made public. The Emperor is understood to have received a despatch from Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff containing an outline of the battle and sent by courtesy of the Japanese Government, but the contents are also withheld. From some of the Tokyo accounts of the battle naval men here, while not attempting to conceal their admiration for Admiral Togo's superb tactics, say the Russian fleet made a fairly good showing until the flagship Kniaz Suvaroff was sunk and Admiral Rojestvensky was no longer able to command. It was then that the Russian lines were thrown into confusion, but nevertheless the fight continued for forty-eight hours.

Little Hope for Rojestvensky.

NAGASAKI, Wednesday, May 31.—A report reaches here to the effect that little hope is entertained of the recovery of Admiral Rojestvensky, who is now in a hospital at Sasebo. TOKIO, Wednesday, May 31.—7.15 P. M.—The serious wound of Admiral Rojestvensky, who was taken to Sasebo on a Japanese battle-ship, is a bruise on the forehead and a slight fracture of the skull. The nature of his internal injuries is not known. The Admiral's temperature and pulse are normal and there is no sign of serious trouble. He has other wounds, but they are not serious.

JAPS' SECRET LOSSES DURING WAR AT LAST MADE KNOWN.

TOKIO, June 1.—The necessity for secrecy no longer existing, the Navy Department confirms the reports of the loss of the Japanese battle-ship Yashima off Port Arthur in May, 1904, and announces other naval losses heretofore withheld. The list is as follows: Battle-ship Yashima sunk by a mine May 15, 1904, while engaged in blockading Port Arthur. The torpedo boat destroyer Akatsuki sunk by a mine May 17, 1904, while taking part in the blockade of Port Arthur. The gunboat Oshima sunk in collision May 17, 1904, while co-operating with the army off the Liaotung Peninsula. The torpedo boat destroyer Hayatori sunk by a mine Sept. 3, 1904, while taking part in the blockade of Port Arthur. The gunboat Atago struck a rock and sank Nov. 6, 1904, while taking part in the blockade of Port Arthur. The protected cruiser Takasago sunk by a mine Dec. 12, 1904, while taking part in the blockade of Port Arthur.

ANOTHER BOMB WAS READY FOR SPAIN'S KING

Paris Police To-Day Find Deadly Missile Near Scene of Crash.

PARIS, June 1.—It developed to-day that shortly after King Alfonso passed last night another bomb was found in the Rue de Rivoli, near the spot where the explosion occurred. The plot is said to have been planned in a hotel near the scene of the explosion. The woman who gave the information against Arsene Armand was held as a suspect for possible complicity in the outrage. King's Fourth Escape. A semi-official version of the explosion given to-day increases the gravity of the affair and shows the narrowness of the escape of both King Alfonso and President Loubet. The left panel of the carriage, which was the side M. Loubet occupied, has five perforations. Lobley admitted that he was arrested and sent to Sing Sing for ten years in 1888 for a diamond robbery in which he took part, but said he never was arrested on any other occasion and that he had been leading an honest life since he got out of jail. "How did you get mixed up in this affair?" asked the court. "Emil Neumer, the clerk in the Equitable, who stole the policy, suggested it," said Lobley. "He came to me and told me he and four others could get together and with a man like me behind them, make a lot of money. The thing was explained and I agreed to cash the check if they got it. They got it and I cashed it. I cashed two checks for them for \$27,816 each. A third check I did not cash. I gave Neumer \$4,000 of the money obtained. Lobley was remanded until Monday for sentence.

Samuel Lobley, the old-time forger, who got nearly \$5,000 out of the Equitable Life Assurance Society by obtaining loans on a \$50,000 life insurance policy which a confederate in the society stole from the vaults for him, got up trying to establish his innocence to-day and pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the first degree before Judge Crane in the County Court in Brooklyn. His counsel, George Martin, said he believed when the Court knew all the facts it would incline toward leniency. Lobley admitted that he was arrested and sent to Sing Sing for ten years in 1888 for a diamond robbery in which he took part, but said he never was arrested on any other occasion and that he had been leading an honest life since he got out of jail. "How did you get mixed up in this affair?" asked the court. "Emil Neumer, the clerk in the Equitable, who stole the policy, suggested it," said Lobley. "He came to me and told me he and four others could get together and with a man like me behind them, make a lot of money. The thing was explained and I agreed to cash the check if they got it. They got it and I cashed it. I cashed two checks for them for \$27,816 each. A third check I did not cash. I gave Neumer \$4,000 of the money obtained. Lobley was remanded until Monday for sentence.

His associates who are still held are Yallina, Navarro and Palacios, well-known Spanish anarchists, and Harvey, an English anarchist. During the early hours the suspects arrested immediately after the explosion were further interrogated, and the police later announced that the main suspicion appeared to attach to a young man named Arsene Armand, who is held on the evidence of a woman, who alleges that she noticed him lighting a supposed fuse. Armand, who is employed as a laboratory attendant and resides in Paris, is suffering from a wounded eye. The names of several additional injured persons have been reported to the police. The number of teaching fitted, including Fernando Robino, a member of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, and including several who were struck while watching the procession from balcony. King Alfonso to-day continued to enjoy the festivities which France had prepared in honor of his visit. He was moved by the Anarchistic attempt on his life while on his way with President Loubet from the gala performance at the Opera in Paris. Accompanied by President Loubet the King left Paris at 3.30 A. M. for the camp at Chaumont-Marne to review the troops of the Sixth Army Corps. Everywhere he was the recipient of tremendous ovations, as yesterday's outrage evoked a national sentiment of affection and sympathy for the young monarch and universal reprobation for the attempt on his life.

POPE CONGRATULATES KING ON HIS ESCAPE. ROME, June 1.—When the Pope heard to-day of the attempt in Paris on the life of King Alfonso he exclaimed: "This takes away all my pleasure for the day." Later the Pontiff sent his congratulations to President Loubet and King Alfonso on their escape.

EXTRA SESSION AFTER ELECTION. Official Announcement from the White House.—Date for Roosevelt's Southern Trip. WASHINGTON, June 1.—President Roosevelt will start on his trip through the South next autumn on the night of Oct. 17. This announcement was made at the White House to-day. Coupled with it was the statement that the great eastern side population which has been summoned to court the President's visit to the South will not be until after the November election.

Fire-Escape Law Violations. Between March 23 and May 26 there have been 14,716 violations of the fire-escape law in the First Inspection District, comprising the east side of the city between the Battery and Fourteenth street, according to the report just made to Commissioner McAdoo, of the Police Department, by the men detailed to look for such violations. The report says that 14,898 obstructions were removed in that time; that 652 persons have been summoned to court; that eighteen warrants were issued; that 114 were taken by the Police Magistrates and that 24 persons were discharged without bond.

WANT MORE "L" ROAD TRACKS Messrs. Parsons and Nicoll Give Persons to Rapid Transit Board Why East Side Lines Should Be Improved Upon. The matter of more elevated tracks on the east side engaged the attention of the Rapid Transit Board to-day and many merchants and property owners along Second and Third avenues were present. William Barclay Parsons, formerly Chief Engineer of the Board, said that the plan was to provide express trains from the Bronx to the lower part of the city and that eight and one-third miles out of fourteen and two-thirds miles of actual tracking had already been accomplished, that is to say, about 60 per cent. of the work asked for had already been done. "That is to say, illegally," said Comptroller Groat. "I am not speaking as an engineer," said Mr. Parsons. "I know nothing about the legal proposition of the case." He added that he believed it would be a great public benefit to have the proposition carried out. De Lancey Nicoll said that if the conditions are intolerable to-day they will be worse next year, and that the Commission ought to allow this extension. The population of New York is increasing at the rate of 100,000 a year, so that there will be plenty of people to ride in all modes of travel. E. W. Bloomingsdale said that he spoke in favor of the proposition on behalf of the great east side population which needed immediate relief. The third track he said would bring that while the subway proposition was at least six years off. He stated that the present conditions were positively indecent from the crowding, Calvin Tompkins, of the Municipal Art Society, spoke against more tracks.

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PLAN TO DISTRIBUTE EQUITABLE SURPLUS

Frick Committee Recommends that Deferred Dividend, Under Which Great Fund Has Grown, Be Abandoned—Would Revolutionize Insurance Business.

The Evening World learned to-day from a reliable source that a sensation throughout the life insurance world will be created when the Frick Investigation Committee makes public its report, which incorporates a recommendation that the Equitable abandon its line of deferred dividend business. This form of policy is the most popular of all issued by the Equitable, New York Life and other companies, and the Equitable and New York Life agents have been especially active in pushing it. The Frick committee will say that the deferred dividends heaping up form an immense surplus that acts as a temptation to ambitious life insurance officers to make ill-advised investments. Having such an enormous sum to handle, they are led into unprofitable lines, to the detriment not only of policyholders in the deferred dividend class but of all others. By the deferred dividend plan the policyholders allow their dividends to remain in the hands of the company on the assumption that the company can earn more with them. Six-sevenths of the Equitable business as it stands on the books to-day is in the deferred dividend class, and \$70,000,000 of the \$80,000,000 surplus has been accumulated through these policies. Would Revolutionize Business. If the recommendation of the committee is carried out a revolution will be worked in life insurance. Experts are asking what form of distribution will be used in disposing of the immense surplus accumulated by the holding of policyholders' dividends. An acrimonious discussion between Second Vice-President Gage E. Tarbell, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and Henry C. Frick, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, in Frick's temporary office in the Trinity Building to-day added to the mystery and excitement surrounding the report of the Frick Committee. Although Mr. Tarbell was at yesterday's meeting and heard the report read, he did not receive a copy from the Equitable Building. Through the night the gist of the report leaked out, and it was printed in The World to-day. The assemblage of the actors in the Equitable drama for business in Wall street was followed by a rumor that such portions of the report as reflected upon President Alexander S. Frick and Vice-President Gage E. Tarbell would be trimmed carefully and that Mr. Tarbell would, in the version given to the public, be held responsible for most of the troubles of the company. Tarbell Sees Frick. This rumor had been current about an hour when Mr. Tarbell dashed out of his office in the Equitable Building, hurried himself into an elevator, hurried from the ground floor into Broadway and across the street to the Trinity Building, where the Frick committee was holding a secret session in Mr. Frick's office. Mr. Tarbell entered the Frick outer office and asked for Mr. Frick. After they had been talking a minute or so a reporter opened the door and walked in. Mr. Frick was standing close to the open door leading to the inner office, his face flushed and his manner agitated. Mr. Tarbell, haggard and excited, was in the middle of the floor of the outer office. "I demand a copy of that report," shouted Mr. Tarbell. Mr. Frick was about to reply when the reporter walked in. Both men turned and recognized him. Without a word Mr. Frick walked to a desk in the inner office, picked up a copy of the report, and returning, handed it to Mr. Tarbell, who hurried back to his office. A few minutes after he reached there his attorney arrived in a manner betokening that he had been hurriedly summoned. Tarbell Suspects Changes. Neither Mr. Frick nor Mr. Tarbell would talk about the occurrence in Mr. Frick's office. Mr. Tarbell refused to say why his demand for a copy of the report was so insistent, inasmuch as he heard it read yesterday and knew its contents. Those who have followed the Equitable fight infer that Mr. Tarbell wants a copy of the original report for comparison with that which will be given out for the information of the policyholders to-morrow. Financial Manager Winthrop, of the Equitable, into whose custody the copies of the report used by the directors in yesterday's meeting were given, was asked this afternoon if The World's resume of the document was authentic. He is not to be relied upon, it was cleverly done. "Once the guess approach the truth," he was asked. "I refuse to say." "Are Mr. Hyde, Mr. Alexander and

ANOTHER BOMB WAS READY FOR SPAIN'S KING Paris Police To-Day Find Deadly Missile Near Scene of Crash. PARIS, June 1.—It developed to-day that shortly after King Alfonso passed last night another bomb was found in the Rue de Rivoli, near the spot where the explosion occurred. The plot is said to have been planned in a hotel near the scene of the explosion. The woman who gave the information against Arsene Armand was held as a suspect for possible complicity in the outrage. King's Fourth Escape. A semi-official version of the explosion given to-day increases the gravity of the affair and shows the narrowness of the escape of both King Alfonso and President Loubet. The left panel of the carriage, which was the side M. Loubet occupied, has five perforations. Lobley admitted that he was arrested and sent to Sing Sing for ten years in 1888 for a diamond robbery in which he took part, but said he never was arrested on any other occasion and that he had been leading an honest life since he got out of jail. "How did you get mixed up in this affair?" asked the court. "Emil Neumer, the clerk in the Equitable, who stole the policy, suggested it," said Lobley. "He came to me and told me he and four others could get together and with a man like me behind them, make a lot of money. The thing was explained and I agreed to cash the check if they got it. They got it and I cashed it. I cashed two checks for them for \$27,816 each. A third check I did not cash. I gave Neumer \$4,000 of the money obtained. Lobley was remanded until Monday for sentence.

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